

GOETHALS OPENS CANAL WITHOUT MAKING DISPLAY

He Takes Trip Himself on the Ancon to See Things Go Right.

OFFICIAL SHIP MAKES TRIP IN TEN HOURS

Six Vessels Go Through Today—First Tolls Amount to \$25,000.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.
PANAMA, Aug. 15.—The Panama Canal is now officially opened.

The Panama Railroad steamship Ancon with Col. Goethals aboard, completed the trip in ten hours to-day. A general holiday was declared.

Six ships will pass through the canal to-morrow. The first tolls will aggregate \$25,000.

NO FUSS OVER THE EVENT.

War Department Regards the Opening as Routine.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The completion today of the stupendous ten years' task of the United States Government at Panama was ignored by the Administration here. The passing of the first large ship through the Panama Canal and the opening of the waterway to the commerce of the world were treated in the light of a routine incident.

This attitude of the War Department was not indicative of indifference, but merely an impressive demonstration of the businesslike manner in which the military department of the Government has handled all matters pertaining to the canal.

Col. Goethals had been authorized to put a ship through and open the canal to-day. It was assumed that he would obey his instructions and that the officials here need give no more thought to it.

When Col. Goethals formally reports that he has sent a ship through and that the canal is open to commerce it is probable that Secretary Garrison will send him a message of congratulation. The expectation is that Col. Goethals' report will be merely referred to in the daily routine cable despatch from him.

No Fuss or Feathers.

Col. Goethals himself has been largely responsible for the lack of any fuss or feathers in regard to the operations in the Canal Zone since the army has had charge of the work. He has assumed that he was in full charge and has acted accordingly, while the War Department has also assumed at all times that he was entirely capable of conducting the canal work without any interference from Washington.

Both parties to the arrangement have acted on the theory that each would attend to its own duties and no other, with the result that there has been perfect cooperation at all times. Col. Goethals has made reports only when he has had something to report and never has included in the slightest ostentation at any period of his successes in the canal construction.

This modest course is typical of the canal builder's personality. He is a man of action and few words and abhors any thing verging on the theatrical.

It is probable that the more attention would have been paid at this end to the opening of the canal were it not for the fact that there is to be a formal and official celebration of the achievement next March.

An international naval pageant is to pass through the canal with the old battleship Oregon, and a detachment of Wilson's members of his Cabinet and large delegations from Congress and representatives from foreign countries are expected to take part. The canal is open to the warships of any of the belligerents as well as to the merchantmen of all nations.

The International Status.

The international status of the canal is provided for in the rules set forth in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty of 1901 between the United States and Great Britain. By the terms of this treaty the canal is practically neutralized and free to vessels of all nations equally, though the right and responsibility of its defense remains with the United States.

It is provided that the canal never shall be blockaded nor shall any act of war be committed within it. War vessels of a belligerent may not be stationed or take any stores in the canal except as may be strictly necessary and the transmission of such vessels through the canal shall be with the least possible delay.

Belligerents are also prohibited from disembarking or embarking any troops, munitions of war or warlike materials in the canal. Other rules in the treaty regarding the vessels of war of a belligerent are practically identical with those of The Hague conventions and the United States neutrality proclamations.

Great Britain, though successfully opposing the claim of the United States to the right to exempt American ships from paying tolls, has conceded the American right to fortify the canal, and has pledged great defenses have been erected there.

The Atlantic and Pacific terminals of the canal will be guarded by batteries of field guns, some of which are already on the Canal Zone.

\$12,000,000 Defense Plan.

The ultimate scheme of the War Department for the defense of the canal is a \$12,000,000 plan. Congress has appropriated only about one-third of this sum far.

In addition to the big coast defense guns and eight companies of Coast Artillery to man them, the War Department plans to have as a permanent minimum peace garrison on the Canal Zone three regiments of infantry, three batteries of field artillery, one detachment of cavalry, one signal company, one engineer company, one ambulance company and one field hospital. Already a regiment of infantry and a detachment of Coast Artillery are at their stations on the Canal Zone.

The navy is expected also to have an intimate association with the canal, now that it is in operation. Other things being equal, Secretary Daniels is to send the larger part, if not all, of the Atlantic fleet through the canal next spring, and a number of the ships will probably spend much time on the Atlantic coast near Panama.

The navy is already operating a giant wireless station at Panama, and Col.

NEW ERA INAUGURATED, SAYS JOHN BARRETT

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
PANAMA, Aug. 15.
To the Editor of THE SUN:
The steamer Ancon to-day passed successfully through the canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific with high Panama officials, canal officers and diplomats aboard, making in less than eleven hours a journey which without the canal would take thirty days, and inaugurating a new era of Pan-American commercial and friendly development.

JOHN BARRETT,
Director-General of the Pan-American Union.

Goethals has under construction great docks, which will be available for the use of American naval vessels. It is also believed probable that Panama may be made an advanced base in connection with the frequent operations of United States cruisers and marines in Central American countries.

ANCON MAKES THE TRIP.

Steamship With Goethals on Board Is Wildly Acclaimed.

COLON, Aug. 15.—To the accompaniment of a wild chorus of acclaim from the whistles of all the shipping in the harbor, the Panama Railroad steamship Ancon started to-day on the first "official" trip through the Panama Canal. In her wake were half a dozen vessels anxious to have the honor of being among the first commercial ships to make the passage. The canal will be thrown open to the commerce of the world after the completion of the Ancon's trip.

Only employees at the locks, the tow-line crew and others concerned in the actual operation of the canal were on duty. A general holiday had been declared by Col. Goethals, the builder of the canal and now Governor of the zone, a representative party of Panamanians, including President Porras, and the heads of all branches of the canal work.

The Gatun locks were reached on schedule time, and the lock employees, dressed in white, locked the steamship through in record time. The full locks were utilized, despite the fact that the Ancon is small enough to have been accommodated in the sub-section lock.

Gov. Goethals and his party boarded the vessel just before her trip through the locks. All the lights on the Gatun locks were turned on, and the Ancon herself was brave with hunting.

The vessel reached the Colon cut fifteen minutes ahead of schedule. It was expected that she would complete her voyage and emerge in Pacific waters some time ahead of 9 o'clock to-night, the scheduled hour.

HISTORY OF THE CANAL.

Movement for Its Construction Began in 1870.

Immediately after the completion of the Suez Canal in 1869 the attention of the United States was attracted to the possibility of cutting through the American isthmus.

In 1870 a group of Frenchmen, under the direction of Gen. L. N. B. Wyse, sent a commission from Colombia permitting the construction of a canal. Three years later an international congress met in Paris under the auspices of Ferdinand de Lesseps, builder of the Suez Canal, to consider the best route for a canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific. A company was formed as the outcome of the deliberations of this congress to construct the canal, the cost of which de Lesseps estimated at about \$100,000,000. But this company was unable to raise the necessary money and became bankrupt in 1889, after which \$100,000,000 had been spent.

Five years later a new company was formed, and within another five years, after much delay, it had secured the company to put into financial difficulties and was glad to sell out to the United States for \$40,000,000.

The Columbia Senate refused to ratify a treaty returning the United States to buy the concession, but in 1905 Panama revolted from Colombia and set up its own government, at the same time giving the United States a strip of land ten miles wide along the route of the canal.

Soon after the ratification of this treaty with Panama in February, 1904, work was begun on the canal by the United States. But the methods of administration and control soon proved unsatisfactory. In January, 1907, President Roosevelt appointed Col. George W. Goethals engineer in chief and chairman of the commission. Col. Goethals has remained in charge ever since.

The estimated cost had been frequently raised. In addition to the money spent by the French companies the total cost to the United States has been about \$375,000,000. The official report of the money spent to date shows that \$281,275,000 has been provided by the sale of bonds. The original estimates of the cost were around \$130,000,000; in 1905 they went up to \$250,000,000, and a year later Col. Goethals gave as the limit of cost \$375,000,000. He has kept the total cost under this figure, it is generally believed. These figures do not include the cost of fortifying the canal. These fortifications have been always kept secret.

There was a stronger antagonist of the Frenchmen than the hills and thousands of laborers died before the United States took charge. Col. Gorgas of the United States Medical Corps installed a system of sanitation which has kept the fever out of the canal ever since.

At the end of 1912 accidents had caused 303 deaths on the canal. Official figures are not available later than this. This number is not considered great in view of the fact that during the American period of work the number of laborers has been more than 20,000 and sometimes as high as 30,000.

The length of the canal from deep water in the Atlantic to deep water in the Pacific is 50 miles. The summit level, regulated at between 82 and 87 feet above sea level, extends 3 1/2 miles from the dam at Gatun Lake to a smaller one at Pedro Miguel and is reached by a flight of three locks at the former point.

The Gatun dam is 7,200 feet along the crest and, including the spillway, has a maximum width at its base of 2,000 feet. It is 1,000 feet wide at the top and is 115 feet above sea level. Lake Gatun, enclosed by dams, covers 164 square miles. All the locks are in duplicate, being 1,000 feet long and 110 feet wide.

BRYAN'S SPEECHES AS A GIFT.

Secretary Presents Two Volumes to Each Senator.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Two volumes of speeches on peace delivered at various times by William J. Bryan came through the mail of Senators to-day.

In personal letters presenting the volumes to the Senators, the Secretary of the Senate called attention to the fact that he had been advocating peace for eight years and therefore regarded with keen satisfaction the ratification by the Senate of the eighteen peace treaties.

T. R. TELLS WHY THIS NATION IS OUT OF THE EUROPEAN STRUGGLE

Because All Its Presidents Have Upheld the Monroe Doctrine, He Says, in Speech to the Progressives in Hartford—Hits Bryan's Treaties.

DEMANDS NEW TARIFF LAW MADE IN PUBLIC

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 15.—Col. Roosevelt spoke here to-night before cheering audiences of men and women that filled Parsons's Theatre.

His speech was divided between an attack on Secretary Bryan's treaty plans, in which he praised the Monroe Doctrine, asserting that its protection by past Presidents had kept the country from European war, and a demand for a new tariff schedule made in public, not in secret.

The Colonel spent half an hour on the explanation of why the vicious bossism of the Republican party forced him to abandon it and form a new party. Though Delmer Croft, the New Haven "doctor of astrology," who is trying to lead Progressives back to the Republican party, was present, he did not attempt to start anything. The Progressives managers confidently stated that they had the goods on him if he started any distracting demonstration.

Col. Roosevelt dined with his sister in Farmington and motored in ten miles to the theatre with Joseph W. Alsop of Avon, chairman of the State Progressive committee. Dr. S. Luther, president of Trinity College, who will probably join the Progressive candidate for United States Senator to succeed Frank B. Brandegee, presided at the meeting. Dr. George L. Perin of Boston made a money speech and succeeded in getting, cash and pledges together, about \$3,000. The Colonel contributed a dollar when called upon to make a pool of \$200 to pay for the theatre.

The meeting opened with the passage of a resolution of faith in and welcome to the Colonel, the resolutions being read by the Stamford sculptor, Guzman Borglum. The boxes were filled with women, who threw money and pledge cards on the stage.

G. W. Perkins a Speaker.

The Progressives cast 17 per cent. of the vote two years ago, and is opening the crowded meeting. Dr. Luther said ironically: "Colonel Roosevelt and you remnants of a rapidly disintegrating party." National Chairman George W. Perkins, Herbert Knox Smith and Yandell Henderson were speakers at this address.

Col. Roosevelt, who had been the leaders to-night said, "I am bigger and fiercer than they had ever hoped. The Colonel's speech was as follows:

"Friends, I cannot at this time refrain from saying one word in connection with the great cataclysm which has engulfed all Europe in war. When the interests of the nation are at stake in the face of foreign Powers we are all Americans and not party men and our interest is in the welfare of America.

"We will hold up the arms of any man without any regard to his party so long as he will with wisdom and good faith subserve the national interests. It seems to me that we should realize with the keenest gratitude that we have secured the fact that by the steady application of the Monroe Doctrine this country has succeeded in preventing the colonization of this continent by the great military Old World Powers. If it had not been for the existence of that doctrine, and its support by this Government under Presidents of all shades of political belief, the great military nations of the Old World would unquestionably long ago have possessed masses of territory in the western hemisphere. In such cases nations under heavy clouds are created, and by deliberate action, the reasons for which we have no right to know, but only to Congress but to the public."

"The Underwood tariff bill, like its predecessor, was really made in secret, behind closed doors. All real discussion in the House was confined to the question of rate, in which a member was allowed only the right to speak five minutes."

"Now, what the Progressive party proposes is to have a tariff made in public, by the changes recommended shall be made schedule by schedule, not all at once, and by deliberate action, the reasons for which we have no right to know, but only to Congress but to the public."

"We would also in such case be under the crushing burden of immediate payments in time of peace, burden the bearing of which has grown more onerous year by year in Europe. Well meaning men, under heavy clouds are created, and by deliberate action, the reasons for which we have no right to know, but only to Congress but to the public."

"Africa, south of the equator, is now being drawn into the fight, although without any interest in it. We would have been drawn in by the observance of the great principle which the Monroe Doctrine contains, the principle that this continent shall not be treated as a market for the territorial aggrandizement by Old World Powers. The peace of the western hemisphere largely depends upon the preservation of this doctrine."

"It is for this reason that I feel that the arbitration treaties now pending in the Senate would if adopted be inimical to the interests of the United States and of peace in the world. I do not believe that they would be executed. But surely effect whatever I doubt if they would have much effect because in the event of their attempted execution against the United States, I do not believe that they would be executed. But surely it is not an honorable thing for this nation to enter into treaties which either could not be executed or which would have no effect whatever in the event of their attempted execution."

"Some Treaties Worthless."

"Under the proposed treaty if as a result of this war Denmark or Holland should not be treated as a market for the West Indies to some great Old World power, or if at some future time Mexico should similarly part with Magdalena Bay to some Old World power, we would be solemnly bound to join in the creation of a commission which would investigate all the matters at hand before we could take any action in the matter, and the commission would include representatives of outside powers."

"Within a fortnight we have had fresh proof of the worthlessness of treaties, of names signed to pieces of paper, unless backed by force, if passion or interest demands their violation. This has been the case in the matter of the Panama Canal, and again within the last dozen years by almost every one of the great nations who are now engaged in this war, or who stand with their armies partially mobilized and their fleets gathered, because of the possibility of being drawn into it."

"Within this fortnight, as within the preceding dozen years, we have again seen the most solemn treaties guaranteeing neutrality, or agreeing to arbitration, or guaranteeing peace, or setting a time limit to the occupation of territory, violated in matter of course and with utter indifference to what was promised. In no case have they been regarded unless there was some military force back of the treaty, some method of insuring by the exertion or the existence of power attention to the obligations of a treaty. These proposed arbitration treaties of ours would not be worth the paper on which they were printed if it became to the interest of any great military power to violate them, and if it thought it could violate them with impunity."

"We would have bound ourselves to wait a year or so while a joint commission pursued its weary course of investigation, and during that time the Old World military power, if it desired to retain its new possessions, could make a Gibraltar of one of the West Indian islands, or of Magdalena Bay, or of any other point of territory which it acquired, and it could then defy us to turn it out save at the cost of a war which might be as disastrous as any now raging any good."

"I hold that we should consistently adhere to the policy which has in the past prevented and will in the future prevent the opportunity and necessity for such wars. These proposed treaties bind us to submit questions affecting the national honor and the vital interest of the United States to the action of a joint commission of our country and of the other power, and the abandonment of our position that Old World Powers shall not territorially aggrandize themselves in the New World. I cannot see how we can avoid this, and I do not believe that we should."

"As regards our trust programme, I would say that the volume in which President Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin has outlined and advocated the two special points to which the Progressives have most strongly committed themselves, that is, the free acceptance of the principle of combination in modern business as inevitable and the need of controlling the resulting business combinations by a system of public ownership of public utilities, I do not believe that any real and ultimate good results from the effort merely to break up these combinations. I believe that the only way to secure the principle of combination in modern business is to have a system of public ownership of public utilities, and I believe that the only way to secure the principle of combination in modern business is to have a system of public ownership of public utilities."

G.O.P. CONVENTION THREATENS REVOLT

May Break Loose and Declare for One of the gubernatorial Aspirants.

WHITMAN SEEMS STRONGER

Hinman Gets a Jolt From Frederick C. Stevens for Consulting Roosevelt.

SARATOGA, Aug. 15.—Let no one be deceived into thinking because the Republican State convention which begins here on Tuesday is "unofficial," that it is going to content itself with merely picking delegates and nominees, and drafting the platform on which they shall stand.

As the party managers and factional leaders, their favorite sons and boosters of the sons gathered at the United States Hotel to-day the talk was all of candidates.

The fact that Senator Root's committee, which is to submit a constitutional delegate platform, was toiling to-night trying to determine what should be the State's fundamental law all but forgotten by the gossip who swarmed along the veranda of the hotel, and by the strategists who were sticking pins in their war maps in private rooms removed from public scrutiny.

Job Hedges is here. Hinman arrived to-night, though not as a delegate, and Whitman will be here on Monday. It will require a masterful effort on the part of the State committee to see that its injunction against designation of the convention's choice for State nominees is obeyed. Most persons in Saratoga think there will be no such mastery.

Raise Roosevelt Hopes.

It is clear that both the Whitman and Hedges parties are bent on making the most of the party's feeling against Col. Roosevelt. Incidentally William Barnes is provoking the conflict along that line, for here are such men as County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig of New York, Herbert Parsons, Ogden L. Mills and Henry H. Rogers, all rated as anti-Barnes men and all working against Hinman and for Whitman, who is undoubtedly Mr. Barnes's choice for Governor.

And consider Frederick C. Stevens of Wyoming, one of the Hughes pioneers and ex-Superintendent of Public Works. He has long been strongly for Hinman.

To-day he said: "I was for Mr. Hinman until he went to Oyster Bay to see Col. Roosevelt; that is, I was for him. I consider Col. Roosevelt the country's greatest man. If Hinman had not tied up with Col. Roosevelt the Republicans would have nominated and elected him by a big majority. Now I am supporting Whitman as Governor and James W. Wadsworth, Jr., for Senator."

The John B. Rose, who is to be Hinman's manager in New York city, ex-Senator Edgar T. Brackett, who will look after the State campaign, and Charles M. Hamilton of Chautauque, they made their argument.

Mr. Koenig shook his head. He told them that he could not go back on a New York city man, meaning Whitman. Mean while Col. Abe Gruber was tripping up and down the porch hymning Mr. Whitman as the "wonderkind of politics," and saying that "Col. Roosevelt's plan to control the action of a Republican convention in its designation of a candidate has already failed."

Whitman Appears Stronger.

On the face of to-day's developments Mr. Whitman does appear considerably stronger up here than he did in New York a month ago, but it happened that most of the party's new money is being done by Whitman men. Wait until Hinman gets here and the guns of Senator Brackett and his friends are thoroughly unloading, and we will have the other side, and nobody is forgetting that Job Hedges is a campaign manager, is strolling here and there and that his hopes are high.

The so-called conservatives and radicals who are separated as to the platform, Henry L. Stimson, chairman of the sub-committee which handed its report to the State committee last night, to-night, favors, among other things, a short ballot with which the voters would elect only a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller, the other State officers being appointed by the Governor.

An amendment proposed by Ogden L. Mills, John A. Schleicher and Herbert Parsons would go further than that. They would have the Governor and his cabinet sit as members of the Legislature, with the power of initiating legislation and of vetoing bills. They would also have the cabinet pick members of the Legislature, one of the objects of this being to make it worth while for legislators to enter the State's service. The conservatives are willing to have a short ballot, but are against the proposals of the Mills-Schleicher-Parsons amendment.

Judiciary Plank.

Even more revolutionary is the Judiciary plank of the tentative platform drawn up by Judge A. T. Clearwater of Kingston.

In order to shorten litigation and do away with interminable legal delays he would reduce the code of civil procedure altogether and allow the Judges to make their own code. According to his programme a Judge would have the power of making any law who is involved in an action, a party to it.

The third important constitutional reform which has been suggested to the committee relates to a scientific State election. There is little difference of opinion on that, but on the other points defeat for the "liberals" is predicted. The committee will not finish its work until Monday and its report will be submitted to the convention on Tuesday.

To-night the sub-committee meeting in Senator Brackett's office heard a platform for suffrage from two groups of zealots, the Women's Political Union and the Empire State campaign committee, which represents all the organizations except the W. P. U.

These women want the convention not only to reaffirm its 1912 conviction that there should be no referendum, but to come out fully for suffrage next week. The group has headquarters in the United States Hotel.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt leads the State committee and with her are Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Lillian Griffin and Mrs. Martha Wentworth Saffren. The forceful Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch commands the scouts of the Women's Political Union.

With her are Mrs. John Winters Brannan, Miss Caroline Lexow, Mrs. Emanuel Koenig and her daughter, Miss Alice Einstein, who gave \$500 to-day to pay for the Saratoga campaign; Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., Miss Mildred Taylor, who has been in the city since she has paid \$100 for suffrage last week; Mrs. Clara Louise Roe and Miss Abigail Hill.

The Blatch group turned a pretty trick to-day. They strolled through the rooms with bouquets of old fashioned flowers and handed one to each candidate who appeared and to the important leaders, to everybody except Mr. Hinman, who is an

anti. The SUN reporter happened to be talking to Senator Root when Miss Abigail Hill called with his rosemary for remembrance.

With the compliments of the Women's Political Union, she said, "Thank you."

The Senator gravely said: "Thank you." One of the others who got flowers were Mrs. Barnes.

A lot of well known Republicans are at the hotel, saying to one another, "Well, it looks like real convention after all." Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., came up to-day from Newburgh, and is for Hinman, though he isn't talking much. Elihu Root rolled in from Clinton, William Calder, candidate for the Senatorial nomination, is keeping out of the Whitman-Hinman-Hedges mixup while campaigning for himself. To-night he was in the Whitman manager, arrived early with Lloyd Willis, Mr. Whitman's secretary.

William D. Guthrie, Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, Low, Jacob Gould Schurman, of Buffalo, Meritt, Lewis, chairman of the State executive committee; Herbert Parsons, Ogden L. Mills, John Boyle and John B. Rose are some of the others at the hotel.

PICTURES AND THINGS STOP RECONCILIATION

Wife Says She Found Photographs and Women's Clothes in Husband's Home.

A wife's story of an unsuccessful effort to become reconciled with her husband, after Supreme Court Justice Giesler had refused to give her a decree of separation and had ordered her to return to her husband, was told yesterday in the Supreme Court when Mrs. Nina Ray Wagner asked \$50 a week alimony and \$300 counsel fees pending a second suit against Albert R. Wagner, owner of an automobile supply concern at 1502 Broadway. He is alleged to have an income of \$15,000 a year.

Mrs. Wagner said she went to her husband's home on July 21 to talk over plans for the future. She noticed in his room, she says, many garments belonging to a woman which she never owned, and in a silver frame where her picture was kept was the picture of a woman she did not know. In a small gold frame was the photograph of her husband's stenographer, she said, and she had an opportunity to say anything about what she saw her husband throw her out of the house and kicked her.

Mrs. Wagner read a letter later to her husband in which she said: "When I went to your house this afternoon I meant to explain to you that I am willing to go back and live with you so that I may maintain our home properly, but you didn't give me a chance, and unwarrantedly assaulted me and threw me out of the house. Such an action on your part is a disgrace and yet I am satisfied to take up my quarters with you. I now offer to go back and live with you, but I shall expect you to cease paying attentions to other women."

When her attorney went to see him to discuss a reconciliation he tried to find a way to get her to go back and live with him. Wagner denied his wife's charges and said he was willing to become reconciled, but that his wife's attorney insisted that the negotiations be conducted through him.

The court granted \$15 a week alimony.

HEARS NO. 1 DIED, WEDS NO. 2.

Mrs. E. C. Torrens Sues Second Husband for Separation.

A woman's plea that she thought she had been deceived again because she heard while shopping at a department store that her husband was dead was heard yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Giesler in a suit of Mrs. E. C. Torrens against her second husband.

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SON BACKS HER DIVORCE FIGHT.

Wife of Retired Manufacturer Says He Has "Affinity."

Frank T. Thompson, a Pittsburgh iron manufacturer who retired from business a year ago and came to New York, has been sued here for a divorce by Mrs. Catherine Thompson, who applied yesterday to Supreme Court Justice Giesler for \$750 a month alimony and \$2,500 counsel fees. The court reserved decision.

Nathan Vidaver, attorney for Thompson, said that if the wife could not get more than \$50 a month alimony and \$50 counsel fees he would go to Ludlow street Jail.

Mrs. Thompson, who was married to Thompson in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1888, alleges that he was attentive to another woman.

William R. Thompson, one of the two sons of the couple, said that he and his mother called on his father and the alleged "affinity" at 10 P. M. and that the woman ran out of the house in a rage. The son said his father had an income of from \$50,000 to \$75,000 a year.

AWAKENED, SUES FOR \$5,000.

Actress Goes to Court After Janitor Disturbs Her Sleep.

Gail Hamilton, an actress, filed suit yesterday in the Supreme Court to recover \$5,000 from the Hancock Construction Company, owner of the Cedarleigh apartments, at 307 to 311 West 122d street, for injuries suffered through the acts of the janitor and the building.

Miss Hamilton alleges that at 1:40 A. M. on June 15, when she was asleep, one Wallace, janitor of the building, trespassed in her room and disturbed her by using a pass key provided by the owner of the building and awakened her from sleep in such a manner that she suffered a nervous shock and breakdown and has since suffered from abscesses. She has paid \$100 for medical treatment, she says.

HAS CARMAN DICTOGRAPH SLIP</